

SPORTS

OLYMPICS ON HIS MIND



World championship luge goal-tender
autographs at Moscow airport.

Vladislav Tretyak signing
autographs at Moscow airport.

The USSR ice hockey line-up are back home from West Germany where they won their 19th world title, winning nine out of ten games and drawing only one with silver medalists Czechoslovakia.

Summing up the championship, Soviet head coach Viktor Tikhonov noted that it was hotly contested because of the high standards of all participants. He said none of the main favourites to win the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic title will be the young Czechoslovak team which has developed into a well-knit side over the past two or three years and now plays good hockey.

The performance of third-placed Canada is another indica-

MOSCOW TEAM PREVAILS

The Moscow Physical Training Institute team beat Borispol Koles 2-1 in Moscow's Small Sports Arena in the final of the national women's field hockey cup.

In the photo: SKIF play Koles.
Photo by Sergei Proskov

KRANKL GETTING READY

Vienne Rapid successfully beat Innsbruck 5-0 in an away game and 3-0 at home to win Austria's football cup with Hans Krankl, Rapid and national team leader, netting three

goals. There are also five other of his teammates on the national side which is now priming for a friendly game against the USSR to be held in Vienna on May 17 as part of a sports gala.

SOVIET GRANDMASTERS TO PLAY IN CHINA

Soviet chess grandmasters Nino Gurieff and Yuri Balashov will play exhibition and simultaneous games in China at the invitation of China's Sports Committee.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Informalioe" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief, the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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PEACE RACE GETS UNDER WAY

A 7 km individual start race on May 8 in Warsaw will start off the 36th Peace Race, one day before Victory Day. Top cyclists from 10 countries will have to cover 1,928 kilometres on a route lying from Warsaw via Berlin to Prague.

This amateur cycling race, sponsored by the "Trybuna Ludu", "Rude pravo" and "Neues Deutschland" newspapers, is considered the most prestigious event in the international cycling calendar after the Olympic Games and world championships. Not infrequently Peace Race winners have gone on to become Olympic champions—as did Sergei Sukhoruchenkov and Aavo Pikkuu, of the USSR, for instance. Soviet

coaches make no secret of their intention to try out all the candidates for an Olympic side.

The USSR has 16 team and eight individual Race titles to its credit. Last year the GDR team and its leader Olaf Ludwig took all the awards, and as the USSR will be trying to make a comeback.

USSR head coach Viktor Koptonov, Olympic champion, named the following Soviet line-up: Olympic winner Yuri

Keshirin, Riho Suun, who won several stages in last year's race, as well as budding Alexander Kulikov, Pyotr Ugrumov, Ivars Fels and Oleg Chuzhda.

But the Peace Race is not just to do with sport; its symbol is Picasso's white dove which brings peace and friendship to all peoples. Training for the event, the Soviet team issued an appeal to all Soviet sportsmen to enter for mass contests between May 9 and 23 and in this way to show their determination to contribute to the UN-sponsored international disarmament campaign.

Alexander BUTSEV

Women gymnasts to compete in Goteborg

Oiga Bicherova, Natalya Yurchenko, Albina Shishova and Olga Mostepanova is the tentative Soviet women's line-up for the European gymnastics championships due on May 7-8 in Goteborg, Sweden, with successive all-around and individual events.

Of the above four contenders only three can enter the all-around event (one being a replacement), which is why we named only a tentative Soviet side, with every nation being

BEARZOT HAS A HARD TIME OF IT

Paradoxically, the fact that the noted Italian football club, Juventus, made the European Winners Cup final, caused much criticism against the head coach of the country's national, Enzo Bearzot.

Last summer, he was nothing short of a national hero as the team he led won the world cup, but in the eight months since, Italy has not been doing well in international soccer. It drew three and lost one in the European championship elimination games and has very slim chances of making the 1984 finals in France. Juventus, for its part, is doing well in international competition and is second-placed in the domestic championship. The club boasts six world champions and this is why Italian newspapers see Bearzot as the principal culprit who is unable to guide further the national squad.

Bearzot's contract with the national federation was extended until 1986 after the Spain cup, but there are rumors that unless Italy makes the European championship finals he will have to go much earlier.

Vladimir McMillin

allowed to field two gymnasts for the individual events.

Bicherova is the 1981 top all-arounder and 1982 world cup holder, Yurchenko is the 1982 world cup holder and twice "Moscow News" winner and absolute national champion, while Shishova and Mostepanova won or came in the three in various domestic and international meets.

In the preceding 13 European championships Larisa Latynina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, two outstanding Soviet gymnasts now active in the popularization of the sport, were twice top all-rounders each, and Turishcheva once shared the laurels with teammate Tamara Lazkovich.

The men's European championships are due on May 28-29 in Sofia.

The next issue of "MN" will appear on May 14, 1983.



A recent equestrian competition held at the Chirkeest hippodrome in Kazakhstan reflected the wide popularity of the sport in the republic. The competition was started off by the national "Kyzylar" game, which means "catching up with a girl" (photo).

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USSR and India to expand cooperation

Delhi. The Soviet Union made a vital contribution towards the drive for economic progress and the creation of a national economy launched by India in the first years of her independence, Indian Minister of External Affairs Narsimha Rao emphasized at a dinner in honour of the USSR First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who is now in India on an official visit.

The first saplings of joint Soviet-Indian cooperation, planted in 1947, have produced fruit in the form of a whole range of joint projects in various sectors of the Indian economy, the Indian minister stressed. We sincerely wish for continued expansion in cooperation between our countries, which has grown all these years.

In his reply, Ivan Arkhipov stressed that the Soviet people understand and support the peace-loving policy of the Indian government and think a lot of India's efforts to close the ranks of the non-alignment movement. The tried and tested Soviet-Indian friendship, formalized in the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, he further noted, is a valuable heritage of our peoples and an important factor contributing to universal peace and stability.

Ivan Arkhipov was received by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

During the visit the two sides signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the construction of the second section of the Vishakhapatnam Iron-and-steel works.



Counsellor Ronie Sen, of the Indian Embassy in Moscow, presents a prize to the winner of the International Contest of Children's Poetologs. Some of the entries to the competition.

Photos by Boris Palitov

FACTS and EVENTS

• A draft resolution demanding that the Washington administration seek the conclusion of a treaty to ban chemical weapons has been tabled at the House of Representatives by a group of Democratic and Republican Congressmen.

Conservatives clamp down on human rights in FRG

Bonn. Seeking to stop the growing peace movement protesting at the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, the West German conservatives are working out measures designed at severely restricting the rights and liberties of the West German citizen.

According to the "Siddout-ache Zeitung" newspaper, the West German Justice Ministry has already produced a bill to introduce the legal code. These will restrict the right to demonstrate and other rights set forth in the West German constitution. The authors of these changes do not consider that the situation is to intensify the peace movement.

The ruling coalition in Bonn intends to push the bill through parliament before the autumn elections when a new parliament is to start to convene. West Germany is launching

Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee reviewed the recent visit to the USSR made by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker.

Having approved the talks which took place between a Soviet party and state delegation led by Yuri Andropov and the GDR leaders, it was stressed that the visit, talks and meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and states will help further consolidate close and long-lasting links between the Soviet Union and the GDR in all areas of party, state, economic and public life.

The unity of the fraternal parties and states, and the joint drive by the socialist countries to improve the world situation, for disarmament and peace, constitute a real alternative to the imperialist policy of political and military confrontation and of escalating the arms race, it is pointed out in the report of the meeting.

The conference discussed and approved a report by Andrei Gromyko on his talks with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambreno and heard a report by Pyotr Demichev on participation by a CPSU delegation at the 4th Congress of the FRELIMO Party held in Mozambique this April.

A range of domestic and foreign policy matters were also discussed.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

On behalf of the 110 million members, the Executive Committee of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has issued an appeal in which it expressed profound concern over the fate of a large group of Czechoslovak and Portuguese hostages. The group, including 21 children, aged between 18 months and 15 years old, were captured by UNIFA gangsters in March 1983.

This kidnapping of foreign civilian specialists is a blatant violation of the principles and standards of international law as based on the Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

The Soviet Red Cross Executive Committee calls on the international Committee of the Red Cross to take vigorous actions to secure the release of the hostages and also appeals to the League of Red Cross Societies and to the entire international community for all possible assistance in obtaining the release of the hostages kidnapped in Angola.

SOMOZA GANGS ROUTED IN NICARAGUA

Managua. Nicaraguan troops have eliminated two groups of CIA-backed Somoza gangsters who invaded the departments of Jinotega and Matagalpa last February.

The infiltration of these two gangs into Nicaragua was part of the Reagan administration's wide-ranging plan for armed aggression against the revolutionary republic. A press conference was held here by Xavier Carmon, Commander of the Fourth Military District, according to the Washington strategists' scenario, nearly 400 counter-revolutionaries who penetrated into the two departments, were to impersonate "an internal resistance front" while major mercenary units mounted an attack on border areas in the Nicaraguan departments of Nueva Segovia and Zelaya. The imperialist plans were foiled by the Sandinista People's Army who took timely and courageous action to prevent the invaders from becoming entrenched in Nicaragua.

Over two months of fighting in the departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega a total of 240 counter-revolutionaries were killed, 12 Somoza gangsters taken prisoner and over 60 wounded. The Sandinista Army units are carrying out operations to mop up small groups of mercenaries who are still at large in this part of the country.



About 24,000 Nicaraguans fled the Washington open-air theatre in May a determined "no" to the aggressive plans of Washington and NATO. They demanded that the deployment in Western Europe of the new American medium-range nuclear arms be not allowed. Telephone: ADN-TASS

(Continued on page 2)

AM INFORMATION No. 16-1941

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

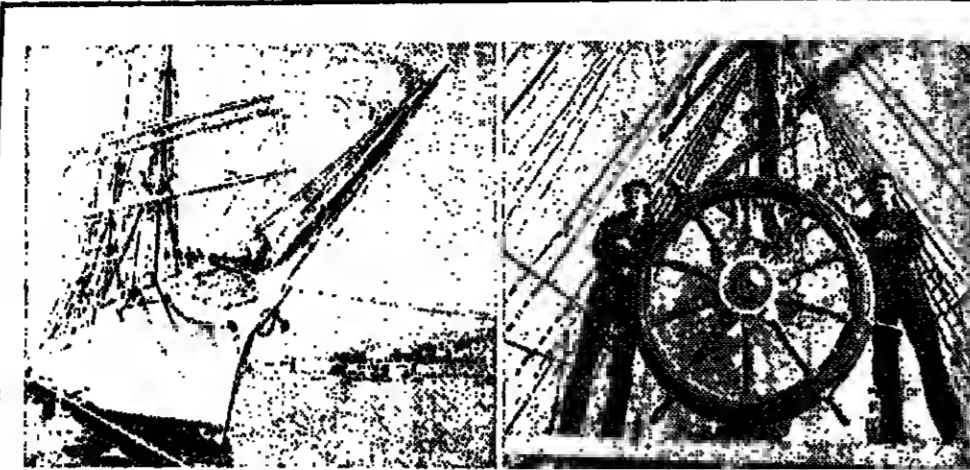
● THIS SPRING OVER 200 NEW VARIETIES OF DIFFERENT CROPS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO FARMERS IN THE USSR. Among them is a new variety of wheat which stands up well to drought and of barley which ripen even in the north of Siberia. They were grown on experimental farms financed from the state budget. Seeds of the new plants are made available to peasants in exchange for marketable corn with no additional payments being required.

● OVER 20 THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL MOVE INTO COMFORTABLE FLATS THIS YEAR IN ONE OF THE NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF KIEV, CAPITAL OF THE UKRAINE. Building has already begun on the estate which is situated in a picturesque locality on the outskirts of the town, on the banks of the Dnieper River. As well as being the biggest residential area in Kiev, it will also be the greenest, with plans already in hand for parks, boulevards and squares. A metro line is soon to be built connecting the estate to the centre of the town.

● AN EXHIBITION, "THE RUSSIAN LANDSCAPE", HAS OPENED IN VOLOGDA, IN THE NORTH OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THE COUNTRY. On view are canvases by Vasilyov, Korovin, Kulnitskiy, Levitan, Savorov and by other masters from the collection of the Russian Museum, in Leningrad. The exhibition is the result of joint efforts by the staff of the local art gallery and their Leningrad colleagues. Also on display are works belonging to the Vologda museum.

● TAJIKISTAN, A SOVIET REPUBLIC IN CENTRAL ASIA, HAS EXPANDED ITS PLANTATIONS OF PINE-PINE COTTON BY NEARLY TEN THOUSAND HECTARES THIS YEAR. This is due to the reclamation of virgin lands and the ploughing out of less valuable varieties. The republic now has 104,000 hectares of fields with fine-fibre cotton, and is one of the main suppliers of natural fibre in the USSR.

● A BIO SHAFT IS BEING SUNK IN THE KRIVOI ROG IN THE UKRAINE, THE USSR'S FIRST IRON ORE BASIN. It is still the chief ore supplier nationwide, accounting for nearly half the ore mined in this country.



● Boats pulling out from Yalta port. ● Keeping the first watch...

THIS SAILING LIFE

The Soviet barque "Sedav" has set out on another of its round-the-world cruises with a crew of cadets from Soviet navigation schools which train seamen for the sailing fleet. Aboard the "Sedav", the biggest four-masted sailing ship in the world, is also a group of cadets from other countries.

The ship, named after the Russian sealer and Arctic researcher Georgi Sedov, was launched in 1921 and has since been home to thousands of navigation students, many of whom today are ship captains.

After a recent overhaul at Kronstadt, the "Sedov" now looks pretty much as it did originally. For instance, 32 threaded sails have been replaced by new ones and repairs made to the four masts, each as high as a 19-storey building as well as to old navigation instruments.

During their "practicum" aboard the ship the cadets will have to pass tests and defend yearly papers on navigation, astronomy, navigation, sailing directions, and

navigation instruments. At the same time they also carry out ordinary duties like keeping watch, cleaning the deck and working in the galley. At each change in direction the entire crew has to manipulate the sails. Every cadet at a navigation school spends nearly a year at sea, including two to three months aboard a sailing ship, which builds up his endurance and nautical skills. Life on the sea enforces a cadet to test his capabilities and to make sure that he has made a correct choice of occupation.



● Cadets Rimantas Zilinskas, from Klaipeda, Poon Soylov, from Leningrad, and Angulo Benjamin, from Peru, learning to use the direction finder.

SUPER LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY

Soviet specialists have performed a trial transmission of electricity through a superhigh-tension direct current line of 1,500 kilovolts. At a proving range near Leningrad they checked out systems that will be used in the world's biggest "energy bridge", 2,400 kilometres long.

The line will link a number

of thermal power stations having a total capacity of 6-8 million kilowatts that are being built at the Ekibastuz coal deposit (Central Kazakhstan) with the industrial centres in the European part of the country. The increase in voltage will sharply reduce energy losses and the expenditure of materials and metal on the construction of

communications, as well as the total area of arable land that will be taken up by the transmission line.

The Ekibastuz-Centrol line will form part of the single energy system of the USSR that is now being created. Besides direct current superhigh-voltage lines, work is already under way in the country to build the first alternating current transmission line of 1,150 kilovolts to link Siberian power stations with industry in the Ureals.

Riga to have metro

The capital of the Latvian constituent republic will be the fifteenth city in the country to have an underground urban transport system.

Up to now, metros have only been built in cities with populations of over a million. Riga, however, has only 800 thousand inhabitants.

The decision to build a metro here was taken because of the neighbouring resort town of Jurmala which is visited each year by a great number of tourists. Increasing Riga's population by an average of 200 thousand annually.

DANUBE WATER FOR STEPPE LAND

The Danube-Dniester irrigation system at present under construction in the Budjak steppe has already started to provide water to the fields.

Water is conveyed to the steppe via the main canal which to several dozen kilometres long.

The Black Sea Lake Sasyk has been desalinated and turned into a reservoir to store the Danube water; powerful pumping stations have been built and a diversified network of smaller canals and irrigation subsystems dug. This year alone at least 14 thousand hectares of irrigated land have been made available to farmers.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR TURBINES

In the Ukrainian city of Markov, a turbine control system has been designed to ensure reliable and economic operation of powerful atomic power units.

The system has gone through the testing stage at the instrument-making factory in the city. The first of these electronic instruments was designed for the Ingolene nuclear plant now under construction in Lithuania. This system will control a 1,500,000 kW unit, the most powerful in the world.

The system is programmed to issue commands to the actuators to regulate the feeding of steam, water and oil to the unit of the proper temperature and pressure. This system can operate with nuclear units of various types.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



General view of the Novgorod Kremlin.

Novgorod: a museum city

Novgorod, one of the most ancient Russian towns, is justly called the museum city of Ancient Rus. Its thousand-year history is rich in events connected with the establishment and consolidation of the Russian state, with the development of its culture and art and of the



Part of the iconostasis of the Cathedral of St Sophia (1045-1050) in the Novgorod Kremlin.

national awareness of the Russian people.

Novgorod (the Russian for new city) has many remarkable architectural monuments and paintings belonging to the period between the 11th and 17th centuries.

The city's history, its culture

and art, have long aroused profound interest. There are hundreds of books and thousands of studies on the history of the city and its artistic treasures. Soviet historians, archaeologists, architects and art historians are busy studying, searching for and restoring the ancient monuments of the city.

Today Novgorod lives up to its name as never before. Having risen from the ashes thirty-five years ago it is, indeed, a New city. When Soviet troops entered the city, after having routed the fascist invaders on the banks of the Volkhov River during World War II, they saw terrible devastation. The greatest damage had been done to the ancient buildings some of which were irretrievably lost. In the post-war years the 1,100-year-old city was virtually reborn. It has been completely rebuilt and its historical and cultural monuments restored.

Thousands of tourists from all parts of the Soviet Union and the whole world come here every year. The first thing the visitors do is to hurry to the Kremlin, which is a protected monument and a museum, housing precious art objects. They also visit the cathedrals and churches in the city and on its outskirts.

UNIQUE HALL

Restoration work is over on a unique concert hall in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Conservatoire.

It will be the conservatoire's fourth hall. At the close of the last century it was used for classes and Sino-d choir performances, and later served as a venue for "family" concerts for "high society". Eventually the building, an architectural monument of the late 19th-early 20th century, was given over to Moscow University and converted into a classroom. When, nearly 50 years later, the conservatoire reopened, restoration work was immediately started on it.

From the point of view of acoustics, the hall has always been considered one of the best in Moscow, says the conservatoire's professor Vladimir Chastnykh, and this is why we restored and preserved the entire design, recreating the 19th-century interior. Now the work is nearly over.

The hall is now being used for classes only, but with time

it will become a concert hall. After it is opened, the halls of Moscow Conservatoire will be able to accommodate nearly 3,000 listeners in one night.

The conservatoire's development plan anticipates the construction of an opera and a concert hall, which will be named after Alexander Scriabin, another conservatoire graduate.

Subterranean lakes in the Karakum Desert

An underground lake has been discovered by Turkmen geologists in Tashkent. The water has been supplied to the apartments in this regional capital of the Central Asian Republic.

The north of the Karakum has a reputation as one of the most waterless regions of the desert. Drinking water has always been taken here from the canals running from Amudarya. In the early years they used to find nothing but bitter and salty liquid. The new deposit found within the city limits will supply over 35 thousand public meters of good drinking water every day.

Over the past few years more than twenty small lakes have been discovered in the republic. More than two-thirds of Turkmen's population receive water from subterranean sources.

An addition to ancient forests

The ancient forests in the south of Kirghizia have been provided with yet another variety of walnut—the Kyrgyz Makhat, it yields twice as much as the wild varieties. Its first plantations have been set up in the Tien Shan foothills.

The local woods are unique. They were growing here before Man appeared on earth and now occupy over 600,000 hectares on the slopes of the Tien Shan and the Alatau. A hundred thousand hectares of walnut are harvested here every year, plus up to 5,000 tonnes of apples and damson, and many medicinal herbs.

The yellow walnut is called "kombi tree". One hundred kilograms of its fruit, which has

over 70 times the calories content of potatoes and 10 times that of milk, produce 27 kilograms of oil while the shells are processed to make jam.

Over 240 varieties of walnut grow in the republic's wild woods. Some species have been managed to select early species and develop a new variety. It is said to yield nuts in its second year and to live for 100 years or more.

This republic, once a special zone for the planting of new woods, is planting new ones. This spring, young trees will be set up in 3,000 hectares in the valley of the Tien Shan, which will be taken by Kyrgyz Makhat.

Science and technology

WHERE DOES THE TSUNAMI WAVE GO?

Alarms to warn of approaching tsunami waves have become more and more rare on the Pacific coast. Although no method has yet been found to control the process which causes this ominous wave, physicists have already learnt to make exact calculations as to the direction of its movement and to predict its behaviour on shore.

Tsunami waves are caused by the same phenomenon as a seismic wave which is produced much faster. It is this seismic wave that "announces" the alarm.

In the past, Soviet scientists produced a mathematical model for the eastward movement of the tsunami wave from the point where it appears. This helps establish which parts of the shore are under threat. However, this cannot help solve the main question about the tsunami wave behaviour on shore.

The answer has finally been found at the Institute of Applied Physics in the city of Gorky. The new method has made it possible to pinpoint parts of the shore where the huge wave will be doing the greatest damage.

LASER FOR IMPROVED SOUND

The finest nuances of sound in Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony can now be reproduced without the slightest distortion onto the sound track of a conventional cinema film. Specialists of the Leningrad Cinema Engineers' Institute have achieved this high quality by using a laser beam as a source of light when "photographing" the music.

This type of recording is carried out by using a slender device, a modulator, which registers sound vibrations on standard film. Therefore, the existing system does not need any major changes. The source of light used to be an electric bulb but its flickering light impaired the sound.

Since laser produces light of an excellent quality, the film registers the most minute changes in sound. Specialists believe that lasers will play a special role in producing stereo effects in cinema, as their use allows the two sound tracks, essential for stereo sound, to be recorded in the same space as a mono track now takes up.

FREIGHT FASTENED BY AIR

Thanks to a special pneumatic system designed in the Far East the most severe storm will not harm the MZS "Argon", which carries heavy cargoes.

Seamen are well aware of the trickiness of loose cargoes. To prevent shifting during heavy pitching and rolling, dockers have to strap them in wooden frames. This used to consume hundreds of cubic metres of costly timber. The new technique not only saves on the fastenings but also lessens the time a ship has to stay in port. Now after filling the holds, dockers cover loose freight with a rubberised fabric and pump air which pressurises the cargo. It is replaced by a pneumatic system throughout the voyage.

At present, all the bulkheads of the Soviet Far Eastern Shipping Company's air cargo ships are equipped with pneumatic fastenings.

VIEWPOINT

Consumer production: a top social programme priority

Alexander GUBER, an economic observer

In the recently adopted decree on additional measures to improve the manufacture and sales of consumer goods in 1983-1985, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government describe them as being in the focus of the social programme approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Compared with 1970, the country's population, which has grown by about 12 per cent, is buying two and a half times as many different durable goods, with purchases of food being eighty per cent higher.

However, the issue of the decrease is critical and rather tough. The reason? Up to now, production of consumer items has not caught up with the rapidly growing demand partly in terms of quantity, but mostly in terms of variety and quality. The targets set by the plan have not been fulfilled. In the first two years of the present five-year plan period, much has remained "underproduced" as against plan, and three government ministers have been seriously reprimanded.

For the Soviet economy to reach the level provided for in the five-year plan by 1985, our industry will not only have to manufacture what has been planned for 1983-1985, but also to make good the deficit of the two previous years. The decree contains a set of practical measures designed to improve the situation. Let us take a look at some of them.

Yakovlev have been set for the additional production of consumer goods in 1983 above the annual quota by making use of the internal reserves of enterprises which are to receive additional supplies of raw and other materials and equipment.

It has been decided that consumer goods are to be manufactured by all plants, including those producing machine tools, steel etc., rather than just by textile, footwear, and other factories producing such goods.

The consumer industries have been placed on top of the priority list for receiving supplies. They will also be given most of the resources obtained from the overfulfilment of national economy targets.

The USSR State Bank has been asked to establish favourable terms for crediting undertakings designed to give a boost to production and improve the quality of consumer items.

In drawing up plans for 1984 and 1985, the USSR State Planning Committee will bear in mind the need to build up consumer production capacities.

Every enterprise producing consumer goods will be made additionally responsible for the quality of its output. The necessary measures to enforce this are to be devised within six months.

Stricter controls have been introduced over the accounting of agreements for the delivery of goods to the market, and improvements are to be made in the organisation of trade and in the service of consumer demand.

The procedure for approving technical documentation and prices for new consumer goods has been simplified and shortened.

In other words, these measures are designed to create all the necessary conditions, both economic and organisational, to solve one of the major tasks facing the Party and the Government at this country.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DISCUSSIONS OF THE LABOUR COLLECTIVE DRAFT LAW

The nationwide discussion of the draft law on labour collective, currently the theme of a major political campaign in this country, is the subject of commentary by Academician T. Zaslavsky in the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. This draft law, now being prepared by the government and the trade unions, provides for broader initiative for the labour collective. This means that the employees themselves will take a more active and immediate role in the solution of such problems as distribution of profits, remuneration, labour safety, planning and organisation of production, and in many other economic, organisational and social problems involved in the life of labour collectives.

The author stresses that the new draft law evoked considerable interest among the labour collective. It is being discussed in meetings of labour teams, in the press and on radio and television. Newspapers carry letters from readers who, approving of the draft on the whole, make specific recommendations and proposals. These ideas are to be analysed and summed up by the commission which is to produce the final version of the law.

CMEA'S PROGRAMME FOR NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING

The nine nuclear power units now in operation in the European socialist countries, excluding the USSR, will be supplemented by another two this year—in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, writes the SOFTALIST.

CHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. Under an agreement, the Soviet Union is rendering all-round assistance in the construction of nuclear power plants, providing them with equipment and expertise.

By 1990, altogether nearly 20 power units will have been built in the CMEA countries, among them Poland and Cuba's first ones. The construction of the Cuban station is proceeding in a tropical and earthquake-prone zone.

The next stage in the development of nuclear power engineering in the CMEA countries, the paper points out, will see the introduction of new power units with reactors generating 1,000 MW. The Soviet Union already has such units in operation. While until recently the USSR built all the most complex equipment for nuclear plants, things are changing rapidly now, with 80 large works in eight countries cooperating on a multi-lateral agreement on the joint provision of equipment for nuclear power plants, the paper points out.

BIO SPOTS KEEP INFLUENZA AWAY

Writing of a new method for treating influenza developed by Soviet specialist Alla Umanskaya, the newspaper TRUD points out that people have the potential to fully resist any viral respiratory ailment—we have only to help our body by finger-massaging its biologically active spots. By thus exciting the body's biological regulation system, we can activate its defence. The USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries recognized Umanskaya's technique as an invention and gave her a patent for it.

What is special about her method and what are its advantages? The main plus is that it is quite simple, the paper points out—it does not require any medicines,

and is far more effective than any medicine. It is accessible to all and requires neither money, time, nor physical effort—and has no contra-indications. The biologically active zones are easy to pinpoint and everyone can be taught to use them to work off, for self-diagnosis and self-treatment, the paper emphasises.

Alla Umanskaya suggested an individual and collective "health programme" based on her technique; the latter is already being introduced at a Moscow plant. Three minutes of self-massage (three a day)—before work, of lunch time, and after work—were enough to make workers feel better and less tired than usual.

A NEW SUBJECT IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

In the 1984-85 school year, the curriculum will include a new subject—ethics and psychology of family life—which will be taught to children in their last two years of school. At the moment, this course is being tested, says the newspaper IZVESTIA.

The course also examines such problems as mutual relations between man and society, the team on the job, and his family. It looks into the moral issues involved in relations between young men and women, shows the main values of a family, and its role and responsibility in educating children.

The course on problems of family relations was instituted for a very good reason, today's generation of young people start independent life and have families of their own earlier age than previous generations. Therefore it is important that school concentrate more not only on the scientific, polytechnical, labour and aesthetic education, but also on the moral and ethical education for young people.

ENTERTAINMENT

TRIUMPH FOR SOVIET SINGERS

At the Maria Callas International Music Competition in Athens first place, Grand Prix and the Maria Callas gold medal were awarded to Leningrad Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre singer, Yelena Usatova. The first place remained unwarranted in the men's competition, with Soviet bass Sergei Martynov, a debut with the Riga Opera Theatre and a graduate of the Riga Conservatoire, winning second prize. Our entrants, showed high musical standards and fine vocal training, said jury member and Leningrad soloist Irina Atkulpova. They also exhibited an outstanding ability to sing any form

of music, naturalness, and a serious and responsible attitude to the competition. Some of the jury members were surprised that such experienced singers should have entered for a competition for young people. I explained to them that such good results were born of sound professional training rather than of experience.

Following the competition the director of the Olympia theatre gave the winners the opportunity of singing in the award winners' concert. Yelena Usatova was also invited to sing Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata" at the same theatre.

ART THEATRE OFF ON TOUR

The Moscow Art Theatre has begun its tour of the GDR. It will later go on to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

We are taking two productions to the GDR, says the theatre's 1964 director, Oleg Yefremov: Chokhov's "The Sea Gull" and M. Shatrov's "Thus We Will Win". I believe that these two plays provide a good idea of the wide span of work being accomplished by our theatre today. "The Sea Gull" indicates an enduring interest in Chokhov, a playwright with whose name the traditions and history of our theatre are closely linked. It also serves as a criterion of our company's artistic maturity and depth—the extent to which it succeeds in representing human life on stage.

With "The Sea Gull" we were faced with the task of creating a genuine ensemble production. "Thus We Will Win" is a political play, is the leading production of our company's contemporary repertoire, interest in Lenin's heritage, to questions concerning the building of socialism, and in party tactics and strategy are born of reality itself, out of the complex contemporary international atmosphere, out of the issues that are solved by the socialist world. M. Shatrov's play is basically documentary. The part of Lenin is acted by A. Kalyagin. The actor has won great acclaim for his performance which affects the audience with the energy and power of Lenin's thoughts and words.

FILM FESTIVAL OPENS IN CANNES

The 30th International Film Festival has opened in Cannes. The two-week event includes a full-length feature competition, "A View of the World Cinema", a screening of out-of-competition films, and a shorts competition.

This year, twenty films have been selected for the main contest. The Soviet film industry is represented by Elmar Ryzanov's "Station for Two".

The winners will be awarded the festival's main prize, Palme d'Or, plus several special prizes. One of the members of the jury is USSR People's Artist Sergei Bondarchuk.

Taking place at the same time as the festival in Cannes is an international film fair where Soviet film makers are represented by such movies as "Flying in Dreams and in Life", "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murieta", "The Quarantine", "The Youth of a Genius", "In Love of His Own Wish", and others.

Moscow Circus: NEW SHOW



Exotic animals perform under the direction of Lyubov and Boris Fedotov. © Yevgeny Malkhrovsky as the Clown Mal.

The Moscow Circus on the Lenin Hills has put on a new show, "Open up Your Secrets, Arona".

It starts off with a march past by exotic animals such as camels, llamas and zebras which are joined by ponies, dogs and a ram. The tanners are rivaled

in their skills by jugglers and acrobats.

The entire second act features a chase after an elusive "Invisible Man". A rideless motorcycle parades round the ring, a telephone receiver lifts in the air of its own accord and a pan gives out autographs. Responses

for all these tricks is Otar Ralava, bassoon professor of the International Magicians Academy, awarded its supreme award "The Golden Magical Stick With a Gem". The number is based on Herbert Wills' "The Invisible Man".

Maxim ZEMNOV

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

NATALYA BESSMERTNOVA



Natalya Bessmertnova as Rita in "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Central television has recently finished shooting two ballet-films: "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and "The Golden Age", a ballet to music by Shostakovich, one of the Bolshoi's latest productions. The choreography for both works is by the Bolshoi's chief choreographer, Yuri Gilegorovich, while both the male female roles are danced by Natalia Bessmertnova.

Bessmertnova has a varied repertoire, extending to both classical and modern ballet. Her dancing is full of improvisation: she has the ability to create one memorable image after another as she glides, apparently without any effort.

Margarita ANOKHINA

There is a magical quality to Bessmertnova's dancing as seen from the auditorium and it is only at rehearsals that one is made aware of just how much hard work goes into the creation of this effect. At rehearsals we see her in quick succession as the coquettish Princess Shirin, from Aril Melikov's ballet, "Legend of Love"—her huos and even her fingers are so expressive and her poses so refined that one is immediately reminded of an elegant eastern stunner; as Phrygia, from Aram Khachaturyan's ballet, "Partenay"—proud, deviously effeminate, a woman of genuine suffering; and as Masha, from Tchaikovsky's ballet, "The Nutcracker"—an ebullient, delicate character aspiring to goodness, light and happiness. Bessmertnova's Masha gets close to the Hoffman prototype than do the Mshas as danced by other ballerinas. Bessmertnova's great ability to embody whatever role she is dancing and her superb dancing technique enable her to create, and the audience to perceive, images which, apart from being utterly different, are also all masterpieces.

One longs to be able to arrest the dancer's movements across the stage, to engrave her poses forever on one's mind. The secret of this tending to "arrest the moment" lies to the ballerina's extraordinary plasticity.

When Bessmertnova graduated in 1961 from the Moscow Ballet School she was a slender, lithe, long-legged girl. Sofya Golovkina, the director of the school, said of this time: "You mark my words, she will be a star". That very same year Bessmertnova joined the Bolshoi Ballet Company. Her first major role with the company was Gleisla, in Adam's ballet of the same name. Bessmertnova, the best dancer of our day, created a deeply tragic image, her dancing of this part was what might be described as romantic to style. It was followed by Odette-Odile in "Swan Lake", and by Juliet in Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet". Bessmertnova's talents were shown off to their best in the latter role.

And now to her latest achievements. "The Golden Age" is a ballet about events in the history of life in one of the southern towns in our country, about the birth and formation of Soviet culture and art. In this work, Bessmertnova dances the part of Rita, an artist. Soon the ballet will be seen on the box.

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of the works by leading Soviet graphic artists has opened at the House of the Artist, in the Swedish capital. Over 100 works by 35 Soviet graphic artists from every constituent republic are on display.

Books. The Iskustvo Publishing

ers, in cooperation with the USSR Film Makers Union has issued an anthology of articles under the title, "Roman Karmen in the Recollections of his Contemporaries". The authors are famous Soviet writers, film makers, military leaders and journalists.

WHAT'S ON!

MAY 14-16

THEATRES

Kromlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 15 (mat) — Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet) (Moscow Classical Ballet performance). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 14 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tale of the Cuckoo" (opera); 15 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 15 (mat) — Moscow Ballet School graduation concert; 15 (eve) — Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemtsovich Danchenko Musical Theatre (77 Pushkinskaya St.), 14 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera); 15 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 15 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 16 — Sidelnikov, "Stephen Rasin" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 14 (mat) — Fokman, "An Old Comedy"; 14, 15 (eve) — Kalman, "Evening Violon"; 15 (mat and eve) — Chagrande, "Puccini's Adventure"; 16 — Khramnikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 16 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General".

FILMS

Everything Could Have Been Different (Moldovian Studio). A melodrama about a youth who cannot forgive his mother for having sent him off to an orphanage at the age of 3. Cinema: "Kishinev" (12 Yuryzh Lantsev St.), Metro Tchaikovsky, Buss 27, 38. Rehearsal of an Operetta (Italy). Directed by Federico Fellini, this film in metaphoric form shows the signs of crisis in present-day bourgeois society. Cinema: "Rekord" (Leningrad Central Stadium), Metro Leningrad Gory.

EXHIBITIONS

Museum of Decorative Applied and Folk Art (3 Deyevskaya St.). An exhibition of 450 items of decorative and applied art from the 17th to 20th centuries. Among the objects on view are: copperware, silverware,

BUSINESS

DOING BUSINESS WITH FIAT

Business cooperation between the Italian firm FIAT and the Soviet foreign trade organizations is inevitably productive and mutually advantageous providing good example for Western firms, the press was told by P. Savonin, the firm's chief representative in Moscow. He noted that besides the well-known contract for the Volzhsky Auto works, FIAT has signed a number of other large Soviet contracts. They include welding lines by

Cenau, microwave relay links by Teletra, truck trailers, bulldozers and pipelayers by Fiat-Allis and Iveco-Magirus. The firm's total trade volume with Soviet foreign trade organizations in recent years has reached 100-150 million dollars annually. FIAT and the cooperating Soviet organizations continue active scientific and technological cooperation in auto manufacturing, agricultural machinery production and other fields.

PAVILION NUMBER ONE IN TOKYO

More than two thousand companies from 50 countries, including the USSR, were represented at the Tokyo International Fair.

The 24 Soviet foreign trade associations have five thousand square metres of floor space at their disposal on which to display their goods, a testimony of the high standards of Soviet industry, science and culture. Particularly popular with visitors to the exhibition were the sections mounted by the Georgian and Estonian constituent republics and by the Khazarsk and Maritime Territories.

In the guide to the fair, the Soviet pavilion is listed as Number One, says H. Kuro-Kami, a commercial company employee. And Number One it certainly is, for the cars, lorries, laser installations, and light industry items displayed, have been made to the best world standards. The Soviet Union has a lot to offer the Japanese market.

This is attested by the following figures. Before the fair closed, the total sum of the contracts signed between Soviet and Japanese firms exceeded 83 million roubles. The success is largely due to the initiative of the Japanese

companies in setting up a committee for the promotion of Soviet exhibits. This is the first time over the past eight years that the Soviet Union has mounted such a major display, a fact which is highly significant, said the committee's Chairman S. Iokhova, who is President of the Association for Japanese-Soviet Trade.

V. NAMAYATOV

Contacts and contracts

Under a contract between V/O Technolign and the British Technical and Optical Equipment Company, Britain will buy 2,000 Soviet portable stereo tape recorders. Technolign also sells watches, cameras, radios and other consumer goods to Britain.

V/O Premnashimport has contracted with the Japanese companies of Nishio-Iwai and Progress for delivery to the Soviet Union of equipment for a shaving beards plant as well as for a confinement of wood-working machine tools.

Poland to cooperate on Soviet gas pipelines

Under an agreement signed in Moscow between Soviet and Polish governments, the two countries will cooperate in the construction of trunk gas pipelines to the USSR.

Polish construction organizations will build linear sections, compressor stations as well as housing and everyday facilities, while the USSR will supply Poland with additional natural gas shipments.

Philately

Leader of international proletariat commemorated



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp in honour of the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx. A four-rouble stamp depicts a portrait of Karl Marx and is part of the collection of stamps issued in the USSR in 1964.

A new tour

For those interested in rugs and rug-making, Intourist has prepared, for the first time, a special tour visiting in Moscow and running through towns in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenia where this craft greatly flourishes. The six programme includes a number of museums, such as the All-Russian Museum of Decorative Applied and Folk Art in Moscow, the Museum of Azerbaijan Rugs in Baku, the Turkmen Fine

Intourist news

Art Museum in Ashkhabad. While in Ashkhabad, it will be worthwhile to visit the museum of rug-making, showing all types of Turkmen rugs. The museum has a unique ornamented rug with more than one million knots in one square metre—no other rug in the world rivals it in density. There is also an unusually beautiful felt rug—a masterpiece of Turkmen rug-making.

The Medeo sports complex

For the first time ever Intourist is to arrange trips to Almaty for foreign skating enthusiasts from October to February and in April and May. During the stay-day tour tourists will be able to enjoy the pure mountain air and gliding on the rink of the high-altitude Medeo sports complex.

The Medeo gorge, which is a great number of Soviet and foreign athletes and tourists is situated 17 kilometres from Almaty and 1,800-1,900 metres above sea level and one of the most scenic spots of the Zailiyskiy Ala-Tau. Here also, in the Medeo gorge, the first all-purpose building of this kind

to have been erected in the Soviet Union.

Medeo has stands for 10,000 viewers and skiers can give full release to their feelings on the 12,000 sq. m. of artificial ice.

Nearby is the Chimbuk gorge, a haven for skiers—even at the height of the summer one can go tobogganing and skiing there.

For several years now Intourist has arranged exciting itineraries for foreign tourists visiting them to visit other towns in southern Kazakhstan, both old and new—Dzhambul, Chirchik, and Kengir.

Boris SOGOZIN

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